

## MEXICO.

There is quite a war stir just now. In the last few days a French fleet has anchored at Sacrificado, and the command of Admiral Ponson. There are now here five French war vessels, viz.: two steamers, two frigates, and one frigate. Two others are expected soon, thus there will be a French fleet of seven ships here in a few days.

There are also here four Spanish war vessels, and three others are expected daily. They come, it is said, to support us.

There will be here in a short time three British war vessels coming on a collecting expedition.

This will give us a formidable array of 18 war vessels at this port.

From the reports we have positively nothing reliable. Communication is still out off, but it is said there is a formidable force on the way between this and Orizaba to attack this city.

Every body is astir, and foreigners are leaving the city for the coast to get out of danger.

In the Vera Cruz *Progreso* of the 23d inst. we find stated that the *Algozanos* which had arrived the previous day had brought a reliable confirmation of reports already current that Gen. Marquez had been routed by forces under the command of Gen. Degollado, in an action at the bridge of Toluolatan, and that Gen. Artagoña had obtained a complete triumph over the *Algozanos*, and that the latter were retreating towards Guadalupe, not entering the city, however, as he desired first to confer with Degollado. Ruels, it is stated, arrived at the capital on the 25th ult.

It was reported that a number of firms in the capital had been ordered by the Zalozago Government, having received from the latter an emergency demand for arms, to furnish forthwith the material required.

The reactionary movement, says the *Progreso*, is rapidly approaching its climax, and it is scarcely likely that it will get to Vera Cruz before doing so.

It appears from articles in the *Progreso* that Senor Sarlat, the Zalozago Governor of Tabasco, on leaving the city on possession of it being taken by the Liberals, had written to the several Consuls with the view of propitiating them against the designs of the Liberals, and endeavored to persuade them that a prime feature in their course would be that of oppressing foreigners. Senor Dr. Angel Corso, the Liberal Governor, immediately wrote to the several Consuls for the purpose of counteracting any impressions which Sarlat's statements might be calculated to make; and the replies of the Consuls of the United States, of Spain, and of France, to Gov. Corso's circular are published. Mr. E. P. Johnson, Consul of the United States, writes to the several Consuls, and announces his intention to transmit it to his Government. Senor Dr. Pablo Sastre y Mesa states that the report that the Liberal forces would not respect the residences of the Consuls or foreigners on taking possession of the city was entirely unfounded. He also states that he had received the declarations of Senor Corso had completely quelled all his apprehensions, although he intimates that he had previously solicited the Captain-General of Cuba to send a vessel of war to the port to protect Spanish citizens should it prove necessary. Mr. Emilio Brincoe, Consul of France, writes to the several Consuls, and in the sincerity of Senor Corso's declaration, and that the fears which had been raised for the safety of French subjects were tranquillized.

Col. Benavides, heretofore attached to the Liberal party, is intimated to have gone over to the Zalozago side, on the taking of the Castle of Forde, and that he would lead the *Algozanos* to the assistance of the *Algozanos*, recommending him to submit to the Zalozagoist régime. The *Progreso* administrators to him a very caustic castigation in for treachery and tergiversation.

Gov. Artagoña of Queretaro has issued a decree, the object of which is to put down bands of marauders, who are in the habit of robbing party porpoise caravans, and on the people in sparsely populated parts of the country. It provides that every chief must have written authority from the General Chief of the Federal army, or from the first or second in chief of the division of Michoacan, from the chief recognised by the first in chief, or from the chief of the division of Guanajuato, and that every person acting without such authority shall be punished as a bandit.

Lower California is announced to have declared for the Constitutionals.

Senors Soto, Cabrieto and Carvajal, with a respectable force, occupied Pacheco on the 14th ult., as reported in the account of Gen. Mejia, published yesterday in the *Constitucional* of the *Albano* correspondent. Although the place is so near the capital—42 miles distant—up to the 7th, the Zalozagoist troops had made no advance against them.

The *Progreso* publishes the correspondence between Senor Juan Baptista Tegete, the commander of Spanish forces, and Gen. Garza, the commander of the Liberal forces, in relation to the demand made on the 15th ult., by the former, for reparation within twenty-four hours for the forced loan imposed on Spaniards in that place, together with a circular from Juarez's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Senor Ocampo, of the 16th of October, in which it is explicitly directed that the Liberal forces should not use force in the case of forced loans being raised, and that they should be given satisfaction or security for acknowledgments where they have been made; and a communication from Senor Ocampo, dated the 27th, addressed to Garza, expressing his regret that the latter had put in force the demand being made on him. It will be recollect that Garza arranged the difficulty by satisfying the Spanish merchants at Tampico, consistently with the terms of the circular above alluded to.

Gen. Echeverry had issued a proclamation in reference to the capture of Profo, congratulating his forces on the deed, and intimating that he would send the *Algozanos* to the coast and then announcing to them his intention of shooting all the officers and sergeants taken prisoners, and one in every five of the men. "A horrible spectacle," he says, "will distract your gratification. I am of those Mexicans who preserve their natural good sense; you must see that I have commended the officers and sergeants taken prisoners to be shot, and one in five of the rebel soldiers to be selected to suffer the same penalty; and this order will be fulfilled, notwithstanding the fact that I have not shot off the heads of my men in issuing it. The unhappy men who, within a few hours will cease to exist, are coreligionists of the assassins of the young Gen. Manero, the brave man who fell in Zacatecas, and of Gen. Riancho, a model of honor and bravery, in Guadalupe. Remember what you have done to the bodies of these men, and think of such here, and reflect that, to establish order, the blood their enemies must disappear. Continue lending your useful services with the same value and firmness as hitherto. Vera Cruz expects us; and do not doubt that a defense of the holy city is being made, and that the *Algozanos* will be the first to meet the counter-attacks of all kinds. Viva Religion. Viva the Republic. Viva true Liberty. Viva the Supreme Government. Viva the Army."

Don Juan de Vicario, with a Zalozagoist force of 500 men, is said to have been routed with great slaughter on the 16th inst. at Chetumal, and being badly wounded, and being compelled to fly to Jonacatepec, with only Senor Salas and the Rector of the latter place in his company. As many as 143 corpses were counted on the theater of the battle, and many more were killed while fleeing.

Gen. Iglesias, commanding the forces of Vera Cruz, has issued a circular, ordering those who should soiled the walls of the city to be shot, unless under 18 years of age, and then to be subjected to corporal punishment.

Col. Xayco of the Tampico National Guards, arriving at the coast at Tampico, and General Vega, were calling on them to muster for service and march to Toluca to take the van of the defense of the cause, and avenge the reverses sustained by Vidaurri, and enable the plans resolved on to be carried out, aided as they would be by various other forces.

Gen. Xayco, accompanied by Gen. Vega and Miguel Blanco, banished by President Comofort, went to Vera Cruz in the British steamer Trent, from Havana, but were not permitted to land. They then went to Tampico in her, but were similarly treated, and had to return to Vera Cruz on the steamer Andes, and thence to Orizaba.

Gen. Garza arrived at Vera Cruz from Tampico on the 25th ult., but returned on the Trent, with Vega and Blanco.

Gen. Alvarez is said to have crossed the River Mezcal with a considerable force, on the way to Mexico.

Senor Xayco, at least the capital and principal cities of the State, are reported to have pronounced for the Constitutionals; and Senor Pesqueira is stated to have marched against Mazatlan, the last hold of the Zalozagoists.

THE ALGOZANO HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamship *Pullaski*, Lieut. McArrat commanding, left New-Orleans on the morning of the 5th for Havana, at which port she arrived on the 9th, having been detained at the Pass of Loufite fifteen days by fog. She left Havana on the night of the 9th, and arrived here on the morning of the 15th.

## UTAH.

When I last wrote it was thought here that no further cause of apprehension existed with regard to any difficulties arising out of the killing by the troops of the son of old Peet-ee-neetz, the Utah Chief, in effecting the arrest of the two Indians who had been guilty of an abominable outrage upon the persons of an old woman and a young girl, near the Spanish Fork settlement. The Indians appearing quiet and submissive, the troops who had been sent that direction as a precautionary measure were recalled and returned to camp about two weeks ago. Since then information has been received that some of Peet-ee-neetz's band have been endeavoring to stir up bad feeling among the Snake Indians to the north of us, and that old Peet-ee-neetz himself has gone southward toward the country of the Navajos, already hostile and disaffected, to endeavor to incense them to make a foray into Utah, with a view of stampeding and running off our herds; which, on account of the large number of animals which they are coming to steal, and, to be suffered at some distance south of us, in Tintic and Rush valleys. To provide against any contingency of this sort, Gen. Johnston has sent some companies of the 2d Dragoon, in that direction, under the command of Campbell.

The Utah Indians of this country are very adroit horse-thieves, and may give us some little trouble by the exercise of their abilities in that line; but they are one of the most cowardly, lazy and worthless tribes on the continent, and are not likely to make any other demonstrations of hostility in the presence of so large a military force as that now stationed in Utah. The killing of old Peet-ee-neetz's son, though unavoidable under the circumstances, was an unfortunate occurrence, as both the old man and his son had been of the party who carried the report of the country last fall, and had started to the army all Winter on Black's Fork. Peet-ee-neetz himself was quite a favorite with officers and men, and always a welcome visitor to their tents. I suppose the old man is not politician or diplomatist enough to understand the profound considerations of public policy which led to the adjustment of our difficulties with the Mormons in a manner very different from what he had been led to consider probable, after the burning of our trains and open defiance on the part of the Mormons of the power of the Government. An Indian, moreover, never understands a mistake or an accident. All that old Peet-ee-neetz knows, or can be made to comprehend, about the matter is simply this: That last fall, when the Mormon people, among whom he lives, were in open rebellion against the Government, he and them, and taking Dr. Hurt with him, made his way through the mountains and joined the army on the Sweetwater, and remained with it throughout the Winter; and that his son, who was not one of the parties concerned in the outrage upon the Mormon females, has been shot by the soldiers who had before been his friends. The circumstances which brought about the death of his son, though such as to afford a perfectly satisfactory justification to the Government and to the whites, are doubtless beyond his savage comprehension, and the old man no doubt considers it his duty to give us all the trouble he can, in order to annoy the Government, and before remarked, he is badly equipped to prosecute with his will.

While on the topic of the aborigines of this region, I may as well relate an act of savage justice, or rather vengeance, which I heard of from the most reliable source shortly after our entrance into the Valley: While the army was in Black's Fork last Winter, Sam Pete, one of the principal chiefs of the Utahs, visited our camp and sojourned near us for some time, with his family, consisting of two or three wives and an indefinite number of papooses. One of the wives was a young woman, about sixteen years of age, whose Indian name I do not know, but whose English cognomen was Elizabeth. She was a very attractive girl, and I suspect her fidelity to him while at our camp, and after his return to the Indian settlement near Spanish Fork, took her out, and, in pursuance of an intention which he had announced before leaving Fort Bridger, blew out her brains in the presence of his people.

Not long since there came very near being a veritable fracas in Salt Lake City, between Mr. Gilbert of the Gentle firm of Gilbert & Garish, and some of his clerks, on the one part, and two of Brigham's sons, Joseph and Brigham, jr., on the other. It seems that Brigham senior, who was concerned in a contract to deliver a certain amount of lumber for the Salt Lake Quartermaster's Department, at the rate of \$100 per cord, was to deliver the same, to be paid for it there, upon the delivery of the whole amount. A partial delivery was made, and part payment demanded by Joseph and Brigham Young, jr., on behalf of their father, who still keeps himself shut up in the Lion House, with a body guard around him. Some dispute arising between Mr. Gilbert and Jo. Young, which was drunk at the time, and the embryo prophet becoming rather personal and insulting in his remarks, he was very unceremoniously hustled out of the store by Mr. Gilbert and his clerks. He thereupon waxed exceeding wrath, mocked his revolver, which was at hand, drew and cocked his horse, and was in the act of charging into the store, when he was stopped by Brigham junior, who succeeded in persuading him to moderate his fiery and retiring, was probably as well for him that he did, and had he persisted in his attempt to ride into the store, he would have found a party of angry, unbelieving Gentiles inside ready to give him a proper reception.

The Saints in the city are very much annoyed just now by the presence in their midst of two or three hundred discharged teamsters, a rather rough and unruly set of men, who neither feel nor manifest the slightest reverence or respect for the prophets, priests or bishops of the Church of Latter-day Saints. These teamsters are, no doubt, a rather hard set of characters; at times disposed to be decidedly riotous and disorderly. I believe there has been some talk, in official quarters, about having a body of troops sent in to maintain quiet and order in the City of the Saints. If the army were stationed near at hand, it would be the easiest order to maintain, to maintain peace and good order, and with the most perfect security of person and property, as was the case in the City of Mexico in 1847. But as the Saints have made it a special point to have the troops quartered as far away from their centers of population as practicable, and as, in order to conciliate them in this particular, the army of Utah has been subjected to the greatest annoyance, smothered and suffocated in dirt and dust, for several months, and as we have now built up a city of our own, and made ourselves quite comfortable where we are, it strikes upon us that it would be cutting it rather late to call upon us to leave our comfortable houses and take the field again, to protect against a few of our discharged teamsters, the people who, but a few months ago, professed to think no more of us, than the asses of Utah than to protect their breakfasts and whose prophet was now so recently to speak to them.

With a large mouth indeed,  
That spelt both death and mourning,  
That spelt as familiarity of mortal loins,  
The utterance of the words of doom.

The United States District Court for the 11th Judicial District met in Salt Lake City on Monday, the 1st inst., Judge Sinclair presiding. David A. Burr was appointed and qualified as Clerk; the Grand and Petit Jurors attended, and the Court adjourned to the 15th inst., to await the arrival of the newly-appointed Attorney-General, Mr. Wilson. Since, then, both that gentleman and Judge Cradlebaugh, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, have arrived.

The first number of the new Gentile newspaper appeared on Thursday last, the 31st inst., and is to be published on Thursday of each week, at the subscription price of \$8 a year, invariably in advance. It is edited and published by Mr. Kirk Anderson, formerly of *The Missouri Republic*, and under the somewhat odd designation of *Kirk Anderson's Valley Tan*. I send you a number of the

early to the complement, were paraded, reviewed and inspected together, by Lieut.-Col. P. Morrison of the 7th Infantry, the commander of the post. The troops, over two thousand in number, presented a very fine appearance, and, considering the large number of recruits in the ranks, acquitted themselves very creditably. Indeed, I do not believe there is in the world a finer army, for its size, than the army of Utah. The officers, I believe, have always compared favorably with those of any other service, and the improvement in quality, if I may use the expression, of the men who have of later years enlisted in the ranks in our service, is manifest to every military observer. A finer body of enlisted soldiers, I am satisfied, is not to be found in any other army in the world.

Mostly young men, in the prime of life, intelligent, sturdy, and, at the same time spirited and high spirits, their officers, whenever occasion may demand, can go into action with the certainty that, wherever they lead, their men will follow be it

"Into the gates of death,  
Into the jaws of hell!"

Last Tuesday, the 9th inst., was quite a gala day with us here at Camp Floyd. A magnificent flag-staff having been recently erected near the center of the camp, the star-spangled banner was that day run up for the first time, with all appropriate honors. The whole command was under arms, and formed in hollow square around the staff, the sides of the square consisting of the different regiments in close column, doubled on the center. At the meridian, all the bands struck up at once. "Star-spangled Banner" and with a lusty and hearty chorus from Phelps's Light Battery, and amid the cheers of officers and men, up went the glorious flag that this army was sent out to plant and maintain here.

Every friend of humanity will, of course, rejoice that the raising of it was so peaceably accomplished after all the threats, to the contrary, that were run into our ears by vicious Saints last Fall and Winter.

There are many, here and in the States, who will remember the raising of that flag on a bright morning in September, 1847, upon a certain castle which had just been carried at the point of the bayonet. The castle was that of Chapultepec. In the neighboring village of Mexico, on a scaffold surrounded by a military guard, were a score or so of unfortunate wretches, traitors to the land of their nativity or adoption, who had been taken in arms fighting against the flag of their country. They had been bravely tried and convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the day the assault was to be made upon the city the hitherto considered invincible Chapultepec. It is said that the officer charged with the superintendence of the carrying out of their sentence, purposely delayed the execution until their eyes should see the glorious flag they had deserted fighting in triumph over the last of the Mexican strongholds, and that the moment after the star-spangled banner was run upon the flag-staff upon the summit of Chapultepec, the traitors on the scaffold in the town of Mexico were swung off into eternity. It is well that the traitors in Utah, who, although at one time in open arms against the flag of their country, never far from their hearts, are now attempting to shake and send the blood of its defenders, saved us by timely surrender the necessity of a similar accompaniment to the raising of the American flag once more in Utah.

To complete the celebration of the day we had for the first time, dramatic performances at our Theater by the Camp Floyd Military Dramatic Association of the Army of Utah. The Association is composed altogether of enlisted men of the army. They have engaged for the female characters the services of several Mormon actresses of very fair ability in their profession. The building which is constructed of adobe, is of large and commodious dimensions, and will seat conveniently an audience of 600 or 700. One of the greatest difficulties to be overcome in fitting up the establishment was the want of proper paints for the scenery and decorations, which were not to be had in the country, and some rather odd expedients had to be resorted to, to supply the want of the ordinary pigments. Indigo and saffron of attempting to make the blood of its defenders, saved us by timely surrender the necessity of a similar accompaniment to the raising of the American flag once more in Utah.

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By the way, it is due to this gallant 5th Regiment to say, that the Association is composed almost altogether of enlisted men from its ranks. The performance commenced by the delivery of a well-written and amusing opening address, recited with capital effect by private Willis of F company, 5th Infantry. Then came an overture by the orchestra—an excellent one, composed entirely of soldiers. The first piece was the Comedy of Used Up, the leading characters being sustained by private Willis and Sergeant Warren of the 5th and Mrs. Turckett, one of the Mormon ladies, whose services the Association has been so fortunate as to secure. After this, followed, as a musical interlude, the "Star-spangled banner," sung by the whole company, and concluding with a grand tableau, in which Mrs. Westwood personated the goddess of Liberty. The performances of the evening concluded with the breeze of that "resplendent banner" Association of the Army of "Utah," upon it. The drop-curtain represents one of the encampments of the 5th Infantry on the Rocky Mountains, with the regiment in front, in open order at parade.

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By

And where proud banners flaunt the gale,  
And hostile columns clash,  
For far and near, the hill and dale,  
The air thunders crash:  
Far-flashing steel from out the strife  
Seeks forth its glittering ray;  
There, man to man, and life for life,  
True pluck will win the day,  
Hurrah!  
True pluck will win the day!

And should my mortal hour be nigh,  
I'm ready, prompt at hand;  
To face for mortal glories,  
But for my Fatherland!  
I've done my duty like a man,  
And sealed it with my blood!  
So live—so die—be to your plan,  
And pluck will make it good,  
Hurrah!  
And pluck will make it good!

P. S.—Orders are just out for two companies of the 5th, two of the 7th and one of the 10th Infantry to march to-morrow for Rush and Jumb Valley, south of us, to reinforce Capt. Campbell and Lieut. Wright, of the 2d Dragoons, who were sent in that direction some days since. Information has been received by Gen. Johnston that the Indians have assembled in force near Rush Lake, and open to announce their intention to steal all our animals they can. The two companies detached from the 5th, are under com. of Capt. Stevenson and Winkler; these from the 7th under Capt. Turley and the one from the 10th, under Lieut. Forsyth and Second-Lieut. Wm. Kearney as his subaltern Lieut. Armstrong, with a detachment of men from the 10th, is in Tintic Valley, where he has been for some time. It is to be apprehended that nothing but a sound drubbing will bring the Utah Indians to their senses, and perhaps the sooner it administered to them the better.

THE TINTIC VALLEY.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T. C., Nov. 12, 1858.—p. m.

Since closing my letter of this date, I have seen the instructions drawn up by Gen. Johnston for the guidance of the officers sent south to protect the herds. I send you a copy of them. In addition to the officers named in my first letter, should mention that Lieut. Plummer of the 7th Infantry, goes in command of a Company of his Regiment to Tintic Valley, and that Assistant Surgeon Ridgely and Clements accompany the troops that march for the Tintic war.

INSTRUCTIONS.—To the Officers in Command in Several Rivers, Gulches, or Jumb Country, Tintic Valley, and Rush Valley.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH, }  
Camp Floyd, Nov. 11, 1858. }  
The Indians have attacked their farms and are now gathering in the southern part of this Territory. They state that their design is to make a simultaneous attack upon the herds in Jumb Country, Tintic Valley, and Rush Valley. The approach will probably be down Salt Creek, along the Sevier River, on the edge of the west of the command on Sevier River will station a portion of his mounted force on or near the river above the bridge, near the mouth of San Pete River to watch the approaches to the valley; and all commands will keep a vigilant watch by night and sound by day to prevent surprise and secure the herds near by.

Indians and suspicious persons will not be permitted to loiter around the herds or camp, and parties of Indians coming in the vicinity will be treated as enemies, unless it is manifest their object is friendly, in which case they will be warned to leave. Officers will be careful not to be lulled into an opinion of security. Eighty rounds of ammunition will be taken by each command, thirty rounds to be expended for target practice.

Every effort will be made to ascertain the position of the Indians, especially in the vicinity of Sevier River and Salt Creek. The commanders of these commands will communicate freely with each other, and, in case of necessity, the two commands will be subject to the command of the senior officer.

Commanders will report as soon as possible to these headquarters all events of importance, and avail themselves of every opportunity to report by letter the state of affairs in the vicinity.

The officer on Sevier River is authorized to hire an interpreter; rate of compensation \$2 per day.

By order of Br. Brig. Gen. A. S. Johnston, Major Gen. (Signed) J. PORTER, Asst. Adj. Gen.

**AUTHENTIC FROM THE SOUTH PLATTE MINES.**

A MINER'S ACCOUNT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

AURARIA CITY, South Platte, Nov. 2, 1858.

On the 13th of May, 1858, your humble servant, in company with eighteen persons from the State of Georgia, started from Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory, to prospect the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains generally, but more particularly the vicinity of the South Platte.

We came to the Arkansas River route and joined of the way a company of Cherokee Indians, consisting of 75 men, and a few Missionaries, which increased our company to 104 men. After encountering many difficulties we arrived at the Platte on the 23d of June.

Crossing that river we continued to our particular point of destination, which was a small creek, several miles north of the Platte, from the banks of which a man of our company (a Mr. Beck, a Cherokee half-breed) said he panned in the Spring of 1850 as much as \$5 worth of the dust to a pauld of gravel. But after prospecting about two weeks, and our best panning, being only about one grain of gold to the pan, the majority of our company became disheartened and were determined to return to their homes.

Accordingly, on the 6th of July all we recrossed the Platte and encamped on its southern bank. All were for returning home except myself and twelve others, eight of whom were from the State of Georgia, one from Iowa, three from Kansas Territory, and the writer from the old Keystone State.

The following morning, being the 7th of July, our home-bound companions took their departure for the States. Our small company then assembling together, concluded to spend the Summer prospecting the Platte, Arkansas and their tributaries in search of the precious metal.

On the afternoon of same day striking our tents we moved up the River Platte about eight miles and camped. Some of our men went out in every direction prospecting. Soon Green Russell, esp., our most experienced miner and leader, arriving at camp gave us the astounding intelligence that he had discovered a mine where we could realize \$15 per day.

Our joy knew no bounds, we huzzared, whooped and yelled at the prospect of being loaded with gold in a few months, and gave vent to any amount of lisses and groans for our apostate companions that were making all speed for home. We congratulated our selves, Sir, that we inaugurated a new era in the history of our beloved country.

This mine we worked for some two weeks, realizing from \$5 to \$15 per day. Then we set out on another prospecting tour, and discovered another deposit, somewhat richer than the first. Here our best panning amounted to \$1.50 to the pan of gravel (which is the best panning done on the Platte up to this date), and from \$1.00 to \$20 per day to the hand. We worked this mine some twenty days, when we concluded to set out on another prospecting tour. This tour embraced Cherry Creek, Sand Creek and their tributaries, on all of which we found more or less gold, our prospecting varying from one to ten cents per pan of gravel in a district fifty miles square.

Returning to the Platte, we concluded to prospect the river to its source at the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Not knowing its length, we only took two days provisions. Our supplies being exhausted, we were obliged to live on fresh meats, without any salt, for two weeks, at the end of which we returned to the Platte, very much exhausted and emaciated.

After retreating ourselves for a few days, we discovered a richer deposit, paying from \$5 to \$100 per day. After working this a few days, we con-

[illegible]

### CITY ITEMS.

The latest concert of Arthur Napoleon continued the popular impression of his most remarkable powers as a pianist. He played the best pieces of Thalberg, Gottschalk and others, with fine effect, and was constantly received by an appreciating audience. He is a wonderful lull.

Dr. T. L. Gobet, a gentleman who has traveled extensively in Italy, proposes to deliver the first of a series of lectures "On Travels in Italy," commencing this (Thursday) evening, at the Bethesda Congregational Church, Sullivan street.

Dr. J. J. Hayes, so well known from his connection with the second Grenville Arctic expedition, will address the Geographical Society this evening, in the Historical Building, on Second avenue, "On the Polar Discoveries of Dr. Kane," in connection with his views for further research, based upon careful examination and patient study of all that has transpired in regard to this interesting subject.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—A new drama, entitled "The Women of the World," has made a favorable impression at Pardy's National Theatre, and is likely to have a long run.

BULL'S HEAD.—The Cattle market yesterday proved to be the best for owners that we have had in a long time. All the really good bullocks sold at an average of 9 1/2 to 10 cts. a pound, and some extra good ones sold at 10 1/2 cts. a pound, and buyers say a little higher. The average quality of Cattle on sale was much superior to what it has been of late, and there were but few Cattle offered of so poor a grade that they would not sell at 8 cts. a pound net. The supply did not vary much from the previous week, and though not as large as it has been during Autumn, appears to be quite sufficient.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. SCOTT FOR THE SOUTH.—Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, commander-in-Chief of the United States military forces, sailed from this city yesterday afternoon in the steamship *Marion*, from pier No. 3 North River. The day previous the General was waited upon by a deputation of military gentlemen, who tendered him an escort, but the veterans declined the proffered courtesy, stating that he desired to leave quietly and unostentatiously. About 2 o'clock the General left his residence, accompanied by Mr. G. W. Blunt, Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, Mr. King, and a few other gentlemen, who saw him safely on board of the steamer. Unknown to the General, a squad of the Scott Life Guard, under command of Gen. West, proceeded to the pier, and as the steamer left he berthed the veteran was honored with a salute of thirty-two guns. Several hundred people had assembled upon the wharf, and the air was rent with their hearty cheers as the vessel steamed out to the stream. Gen. Scott appeared up to the upper deck and waved his hat in response to the courtesies thus shown him. He was also saluted by the Niagara and from the forts in the harbor.

Gen. Scott's destination is to Charleston, Key West, New Orleans, and other Southern cities, for the purpose, it is said, of inspecting the fortifications. To precise object of his mission has not yet transpired.

SKATING IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—For the information of "Benny" and a host of other boys, both big and small, who have written to us for information, we have made some inquiries about the Skating Pond in the Central Park. The pond is a broad sheet of ice, extending from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth street, and picturesquely winding around a rocky promontory. It is from four to ten feet deep, or about five feet on an average. To guard against accidents, policemen with ropes, ladders and other life-saving appliances, will be on duty in the vicinity, and boys will not be allowed to skate until the ice is sufficiently thick to bear them in safety. The pond is not yet full; but on Saturday last there were some 300 skaters careering over its frozen surface. Some time next week it is hoped it will be quite full, as it is contemplated to obtain at present water to fill it from the lower reservoir by means of a siphon. When the pond is full and we cover it with ice, it will no doubt present a gay scene every fine day throughout the skating season. The sands of boys and girls, and adults, too, will undoubtedly avail themselves of its facilities for the enjoyment of the delightful, elegant and much needed recreation. If that disgusting brute, the No. 9 City Rowdy, seek to indulge in his villainous propensities in the Park is will soon learn that he is out of his element. All noxious behavior will be promptly checked, and the perpetrators placed under arrest. Those who desire to take or send their children to the Park may therefore rest assured that they will be perfectly safe under the protection of the Central Park police.

MILITARY.—The right wing of the Seventy-sixth Regiment (American Guard), under command of Lieut. Butterfield, accompanied by Dolworth's Band, paraded yesterday afternoon, to receive the right wing of the Second Regiment, Col. Robinson, who, for the past few weeks, have been on duty at Quarantine, Swan Island. The latter were relieved yesterday morning by the right wing of the Eleventh Regiment, Lieut. Col. Bendix. The troops appeared in Winter uniform with overcoats.

GYMNASTICS.—We would call the attention of those of our readers, who take interest in gymnastics, to the advertisement of Messrs. Ferguson & Overton's Central Gymnasium in another column.

THE GOULDY FAMILY.—The whole of the victims of the Gouldy tragedy have recovered, with the exception of one of the servant girls, who is still in the New-York Hospital. She is improving slowly.

NEW ALMS HOUSE GOVERNOR SWORN IN.—Dr. Cla. Breunighansen, having been elected by the Board of Governors to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Cornelius V. Anderson, was yesterday sworn an office by the Mayor.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. NYE.—It is stated on reliable authority that Gen. Nye, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, will resign his position before the 1st of January next. The General had his resignation written four months ago, but was induced to withhold it by several of the Board, until the vacancy caused by the resignation of Politian Perit should be filled.

CHAPTER OF CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.—Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, officers Harvey and Sullivan of the Harbor Police apprehended Wm. Hodge, captain of the schooner *Mary Allen*, lying at pier No. 1, North River, on the charge of threatening the life of Captain Welch. The accused was detained for examination.

On Tuesday evening a young woman, named Jane Moore, was found lying in the rear area way of her residence in Fourteenth street, near Greenwich street, suffering from the effects of a quantity of laudanum which she had taken with a view of putting an end to her life. Officer Hamilton of the Ninth Precinct conveyed her to the Station-House, where she received medical attention. She is likely to recover.

The same evening a man named John Hickey appeared at the Eighth Precinct Station-House, suffering from a severe cut on the head, which he alleged had been inflicted by a club in the hands of one John Kiley, an Irish baker. Murray was subsequently arrested by Sergeant Mount, and detained for examination. A physician was called to dress Hickey's wounds.

On Tuesday evening, a man entered the store of Wm. Quick, No. 84 Avenue C, and after examining various qualities of tea, purchased a pound of the best, valued at \$1, and in payment therefor tendered